Table 3. Number and rate¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industry, All United States, private industry, 1999

(Numbers in thousands)

(Numbers in thousands) Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3}		Apparel and other textile products (code 23)	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Injuries and Illnesses	Number	Nate	Number	Nate
Total cases	5,707.2	6.3	37.0	5.8
Lost workday cases	,			
Total⁴	2,742.8	3.0	17.9	2.8
With days away from work⁵	1,702.5	1.9	8.7	1.4
With days of restricted work activity only	1,040.3	1.2	9.2	1.4
Cases without lost workdays	2,964.5	3.3	19.1	3.0
Injuries				
Total cases	5,335.0	5.9	29.2	4.5
Lost workday cases				
Total⁴	2,575.9	2.8	14.3	2.2
With days away from work⁵	1,620.8	1.8	7.2	1.1
With days of restricted work activity only	955.1	1.1	7.1	1.1
Cases without lost workdays	2,759.1	3.1	14.9	2.3
Illnesses				
Total cases	372.3	41.2	7.8	121.6
Lost workday cases				
Total⁴	166.9	18.5	3.6	56.6
With days away from work⁵	81.6	9.0	1.5	23.9
With days of restricted work activity only	85.2	9.4	2.1	32.7
Cases without lost workdays	205.4	22.7	4.2	65.0
Illness categories				
Skin diseases or disorders	44.6	4.9	0.4	6.3
Dust diseases of the lungs	2.2	0.2	(6)	0.2
Respiratory conditions due to]	
toxic agents	16.5	1.8	0.2	2.7
Poisoning	4.4	0.5	(⁶)	0.1
Disorders due to physical agents	15.1	1.7	0.2	2.4
Disorders associated with]	
repeated trauma	246.7	27.3	6.6	102.3
All other occupational illnesses	42.9	4.7	0.5	7.6

 $^{^1}$ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time workers (10,000 full-time workers for illness rates) and were calculated as: (N / EH) $\,$ X $\,$ 200,000 (20,000,000 for illness rates) where,

N = number of injuries and/or illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year) 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

⁶ Fewer than 50 cases or rate less than 0.05.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, January 04, 2002

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁵ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.